

Christian Secretary.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1841.

NO. 13.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE
Office corner Main and Asylum Streets,
Third story, entrance 184½ Main-st.

TERMS.

Subscribers in the city furnished by the carrier, at
\$2.00 per annum.

Papers sent by mail, at \$2.00, payable in advance,
with a discount of twelve and a half per cent. to
agents becoming responsible for six or more sub-
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nected with the paper, may be addressed to BURR
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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

Anniversaries in Boston.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at
the Marlboro' Chapel on Monday evening, being
the 25th anniversary. We learn from the ex-
tracts which were read from the Annual Report,
that Rev. Dr. Cogswell, who has been connect-
ed with the society as an active agent and officer,
for twelve years, and for two years as General
Agent, has resigned his situation, having accept-
ed an appointment by the Trustees of Dartmouth
College, to the Professorship of National Educa-
tion and History, in that institution. Rev. Sam-
uel Riddell has been chosen unanimously, Sec-
retary and a Director in his place.

We learn from the Report that this Society
has assisted during the year, 810 young men in
the various stages of their education. Of these,
52 have been assisted within the limits of the
Maine Branch; 72 within the New Hampshire
Branch; 187 within the States of Massachusetts
and Rhode Island; 40 within the Vermont, or
North Western Branch; 99 within the Connecti-
cut Branch; twenty-seven have been under the
patronage of the Western Reserve Branch, whose
center of operations is Hudson, Ohio, embracing
also the Branch in Michigan, and 253 under the
patronage of the Central American Educa-
tion Society, whose course of operations is New
York.

The number of new Beneficiaries during the
year is 121. The whole number aided by the So-
ciety from the first is 3,359.

The receipts of the Parent Society and its Branch-
es during the year have been \$63,113 50. The
expenditures for the same time have been \$56,-
049 01; being \$7,064 57 less than the receipts for
the year. This last sum subtracted from \$32,897
31, the debt of the Society at the commencement
of the year, leaves the present debt, \$25,772 74.

In relation to the actual supply of ministers in
New England at the present time, it is stated in
the report that an examination of the statistical
returns published during the year, by the several
Congregational Associations in New England,
has shown that there are 209 parishes in this sec-
tion of our country, which are without settled pas-
tors; while the names of only 66 ministers are re-
ported, who can be considered as candidates for
settlement. And if an allowance is made for
three of these States, for which the number of Li-
cenciates before ordination is not given, it must
still be admitted that the present supply of minis-
ters in New England cannot exceed the actual
demand.

After the report was read by the Secretary, the
following Resolutions were introduced, and sever-
ally passed unanimously, after being advocated
with much force and eloquence by Rev. Dr. Pond,
of Bangor, Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of Yale College,
Rev. Asa D. Smith, of New York, and Rev.
Thomas Brainerd, of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which
has now been read, be accepted and adopted, and
be printed under the direction of the Executive
Committee.

Resolved, That the success which has attended
the exertions of this Society in past years, encour-
ages to continued and increasing effort.

Resolved, That a deep interest in the object of
this society is a natural result of true and deep
christian experience.

Resolved, That in supplying our country and
the world with an educated and evangelical minis-
try, a special responsibility still rests upon New
England.

The introductory prayer was by Rev. Dr. Bates
of Middlebury, Vt.—*Mer. Jour.*

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

of Baptist Ministers in Massachusetts.

The annual meeting of this association occur-
ed in the large and commodious Vestry of the
Bowdoin Square Meeting-house, at 10 A. M., on
Tuesday, May 25. Rev. Dr. SHARP, in the chair.
After devotional exercises, consisting of prayer
and singing, the Chairman stated that the annual
Essay would not be presented, in consequence of
domestic affliction in the family of the brother who
was appointed to write it, and also of his sub-
stitute. The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Stow, being ab-
sent, Rev. Mr. Shailer of Brookline, was appoint-
ed to act as Secretary, *pro tem.*

The Chairman then arose and said, that as the
time of the body would not be occupied in listen-
ing to and criticising the Essay, it might be well
to spend the time in considering what should be
the nature of our intercourse as ministers of the
gospel, and as pastors of the churches. The in-
crease of pastors, and especially of pastors in the
same neighborhood or city, renders this subject
increasingly important. He then referred to the
pleasant recollections connected with his experi-
ence as a pastor in this city. Should his life be
spared till Sept. next, it would complete thirty
years of his pastoral life here. When he com-
menced his pastoral labors, the venerated Baldwin
was pastor of the Second church, and to the close
of that good man's life, the most kind and deli-
cious harmony of feeling existed. The chairman
closed his remarks by reminding the brethren of
the words of the beloved disciple John, in his

charge, exhorting his brethren to love one another.

The chairman then called on Father PEAK, as
one of the oldest ministers present to make some
remarks. Although not expecting to address the
brethren, he arose and said, that he felt truly en-
couraged in view of the increase of numbers, and
talent and learning, in the ministry. He also re-
joiced in view of the fact that although our num-
bers have so rapidly increased, there is no exten-
sive departure from our original principles. The
order, fellowship, and ordinances of the gospel
are still maintained in their original purity and
simplicity. Knowledge is increased, apostacies,
public scandals and church difficulties, are much
less frequent than formerly. He concluded by
earnestly exhorting the brethren to preach more
spiritually, to live in love, and to endeavor to be
more faithful in every good work.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. WATLAND, who
offered the result of some of his reflections while
absent in Europe. Other brethren then took part
in the discussion which was carried on in a very
free and kind manner.

The annual Sermon was preached at half-past
seven, P. M., by Rev. R. H. NEALE, pastor of the
First Baptist Church in this city, founded on Ps.
cxxxiii: 1. "Behold how good and how pleasant
it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." "I
was deeply impressed with the force and beauty
of the passage," said the preacher, in commencing
his discourse, "while attending the meetings at
Baltimore. To see brethren from all parts of the
land, from every State in the Union, from all the
varieties of climate, natural character, and forms
of society, meeting like the members of one fam-
ily after a long and painful separation, to greet
each other with cordial affection. And who will
not utter the same sentiment with grateful deli-
ght, in view of the meeting which we have en-
joyed to-day? Whose heart is not warmed anew
—whose bosom does not glow with lively grati-
tude, and feel a deeper thrill of joy at the specta-
cle which we have witnessed, and at the feast of
mutual sympathy and love which we have enjoy-
ed?"

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the
Massachusetts Temperance Society, was held at
the Marlboro' Chapel, on Friday evening, May
28. The Hall was crowded with a deeply inter-
ested audience. Dr. John C. Warren, the Presi-
dent of the Society, presided on the occasion.
Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Abbot, of Rox-
bury, and a very excellent Report was read by
Dr. Walter Channing, the Secretary of the So-
ciety. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Jones
and Rev. Mr. Abbot; also, by Mr. Holbrook, the
President of the Washington Total Abstinence
Society, and several of the members. In conclu-
sion, Mr. Galusha, from New York, requested
permission to address the meeting, which he did
in a very impressive and eloquent manner. It
was a meeting of the deepest interest, the official
account of which will be published hereafter.
—*Mer. Journal.*

MASS. BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of this body was held on
Thursday afternoon, of last week, in the Bowdoin
Square Meeting-house, at 3 P. M., the President,
Hon. Levi Farwell, in the chair. The Secretary,
Rev. Charles Train, was absent by reason of do-
mestic affliction, and the annual Report was read
by bro. Jennings, of Grafton. The Treasurer's
Report was read and accepted. Rev. Mr. CUR-
TIS first rose to address the meeting, but of his
remarks we were prevented from taking notes,
and of course shall be unable to furnish any report
of them.

Bro. NEALE then rose to state a fact. A few
evenings since, a woman came to his door, and
on the appearance of the girl, slipped into her
hand a roll of paper, which being opened was
found to contain five times five dollars, one five
of which was for the Massachusetts Baptist Con-
vention. He knew not who she was, but con-
cluded that she was a young woman employed as a
domestic in some family in the city, who had tak-
en this method to bestow her unobserved charity.

Bro. DAVIS, of Georgia, next made a brief ad-
dress. He regarded the operations of this Con-
vention as highly important, requiring the co-
operation of all. He related some facts to show
what might be done by zealous efforts—spoke of
the efficacy of the Georgia Convention, and urged
upon all present to engage heartily in the work.

Rev. JOHN PECK, of New York, then read from
the Minutes of last year a resolution which was
adopted by the Convention, and said that he wish-
ed to make a few remarks in connection with
that. He spoke of the early days of this Society,
the real parent, though now an auxiliary of the
American Home Mission Society, and also the
parent of many other benevolent enterprises,
which have so greatly blessed the world. He
well remembered the time when this Society, the
only one then existing in our denomination in
this country, sent out among the new settle-
ments in the State of New York, which was then the
far West, such men as father Cornell, Peter P.
Roots, and others, who were always hailed with
joy by the churches, and received with unbound-
ed confidence as the missionaries of this Society.
Its operations were then extended and the reports
of its missionaries full of interest. Much was
done to spread the Gospel among the new settle-
ments, and now those new settlements have be-
come populous towns and cities, with large and
flourishing churches, engaged in sending others
still farther into the destitute regions. He spoke
of the enlarged and efficient labors of the New
York Baptist Convention in the Home Mission
field, and of the good which is resulting to the
churches in consequence. But it was mournful
to see how little is now done by this Society in
the same good work in which it was the pioneer.
He hoped that more might be done the coming
year, and that aid would be furnished to the na-
tional Society in the great work of supplying the
deserted from Canada to Texas.

[*Christian Watchman.*]

N. E. SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

Public meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of this institution was
held in the Bowdoin Square church, on Tuesday
afternoon, May 22. The President, JOHN B.
JONES, Esq., occupied the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. THOS. O. LINCOLN,
of Portland, Maine. The sixth annual Report of
the Board of the Union, was then presented by
the Secretary, Mr. H. S. WASHBURN. The fol-
lowing is a brief abstract of the Report.

After the expression of devout acknowledgments
to God for his goodness, the Board declare, that
the hopes which they cherished, when, two years
since they dispensed with the services of a travel-
ling secretary, supposing that by this course, the
churches would be more willing to render volun-
tary aid to the union, have failed of being realized.
The donations for the year were less than one
hundred dollars. Still, a more decided interest in
the welfare of the Union has been manifested in
other ways during the year than ever before, and
by the temporary assistance of long tried and
steadfast friends, the Board have been able to pro-
secute the designs of the Union with considerable
vigor.

The receipts of the Depository have been gradu-
ally increasing since its establishment. The
first year they were something less than \$6,000.
The last year's receipts from the sale of books, the
S. S. Treasury, and donations, amount to \$8,914
42. The Depository is at present stocked with as
good an assortment of moral and religious books
as can be found in the city. The books sold have
given general satisfaction. During the year, 40,-
966 bound volumes have been printed, of which
21,500 were volumes never before published, and
the remainder reprints of former publications.—
42,000 numbers of the S. S. Treasury have been
published, or about 3,000 per month. In the
printing, binding, &c., of these books, about \$3500
have been expended. The Board would direct
the particular attention of the churches to the
books entitled "The Bereaved Family," and "The
Converted Soldier," as very valuable publications.
The rapid sale of 36,000 copies of the first two
volumes of the New England S. S. Question Book
has encouraged the Union to publish the third
volume, which is just from the press. It is on the
Acts of the Apostles, and has been prepared with
increased care and attention. The publication
of a Bible Class Book is announced as in con-
templation, to be ready before the next annual meet-
ing. The books of the Union are circulated in
all parts of the United States, and, to some extent
in the British provinces. The call for books from
the Middle and Southern States is increasing. It
is suggested whether that valuable little work, the
Sabbath School Treasury, might not have a much
wider circulation.

So limited have been the means at their dis-
posal, that the Board have done but very little to-
wards supplying books for destitute schools, though
the calls for aid have been numerous and press-
ing. It is asked, whether it is not high time that
more liberal contributions were made to this ob-
ject. As an illustration of what might be done in
many schools, it was stated, that the scholars of
a school in the vicinity of Boston, recently con-
tributed eight dollars towards the purchase of a
library for a destitute Sabbath School in New Hamp-
shire, of which sum one dollar and seventy-five
cents was raised in the infant class.

The Report furnished the following interesting
statistics of Baptist sabbath schools in New Eng-
land, as gathered from full returns from Massachu-
setts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, from
most of the associations in Maine, and from one
Association in Vermont.

Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Conversions past year.	Vols in Lib.	Teach. con- verted.	Studying for Minis- try.
Mass.	198	2656	2021	1296	4645	28
N. H.	109	1000	8000	434	1490	
R. I.	64	693	6130	120	1120	
Maine.	130	1182	8504	633	1244	
Conn.	60	705	4500		7600	
Vt.	8	93	853		1060	
Total.	569	6356	47508	2463	9919	47

The largest number of conversions reported in
any one Association is in the Salem Association
of this State, which reports 548 scholars and 28
teachers. The Boston Association reports 458
scholars converted and 15 teachers. Cumberland
association, Me., reports 205; Bowdoinham, 175;
Dublin, N. H., 139; Portsmouth, N. H., 130;
Rhode Island, 120. The conversions are in the
ratio of 1 to 20. Number of volumes in libraries
is about two to every scholar.

The Board recommend that Sabbath School
Conventions be held in every association in New
England. The Report closes with an appeal to
the churches for their increased sympathy and co-
operation; which appeal is based on a review of
God's merciful dealings with the Union, as seen
especially in the conversion of nearly 2,500 schol-
ars connected with it during the past year.

Interesting addresses were made by the Rev.
Mr. MINER, of Dorchester, TURNBULL, of Boston,
CHAMPLIN, of Portland, Me., CUSHMAN, of Phila-
delphia, and SMITH, of Boston.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was hold-
en, May 26, at the Marlboro' Chapel. In the ab-
sence of PENEY CUTLER, the President of the
Society, JAMES MEANS, of this city, occupied the
Chair. The meeting was an exceedingly interest-
ing one, and the crowded state of the large hall
gave evidence that the cause of seamen possesses
increasing interest in the eyes of the community.

After a prayer, extracts from the thirteenth an-
nual Report of the Society, were read by the Sec-
retary, Rev. DANIEL M. LORD, whose unremitt-
ing labors in behalf of seamen, are well known to
the community. We learn from the Report that
the managers of this Society have abundant
evidence that the gospel is producing a wonderful
effect on the lives and characters of the men who

go down to the sea in ships. The church num-
bers now nearly 150 members. Of these, more
than one half are males; and of this half, two
thirds were once living in all the moral degrada-
tion of inebriates. They are now living soberly,
and righteously, and godly, in this present world.
The Sabbath school connected with the "Marin-
er's Church," has increased in numbers and ef-
ficiency. On some Sabbaths twenty or thirty
seamen study the Scriptures in connection with
the school. It is believed that a few Sabbath
schools in the land are exerting a more extended
influence.

There have been distributed, during the past
year, from the office of the Sailor's Home, 425
copies of the Scriptures, a large quantity of tracts,
and other religious publications. These Bibles
and publications are exerting a powerful influence
on the lives and characters of seamen. The
Sailor's Home is represented as in a flourishing
condition. This must be gratifying to the friend
of the seaman. During the past year nearly as
many seamen have found in it a quiet abode as
were received into the house as boarders the first
two years of its establishment. Eight hundred
and seventy-three have shared its cheer and its
blessing during the year ending the first of May,
1841. Of these, 54 were shipwrecked and desti-
tute seamen. These have received gratuitous
board and lodging 347 days. It is pleasing to
learn that this Institution is now on a foundation
to meet its own expenses. As many as four hun-
dred young men having become officers of ves-
sels since they became residents at the Home.
Many of them had given up all hopes of breaking
away from their bad habits, until breathing the
healthful atmosphere of that Institution, they
made a determined effort. They are now men,
having a stake in society like other men, and some
of them are devoted Christians. The Windward
Anchor Temperance Society connected with the
Home, now numbers 264 members, pledged to total
abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

It appears by the Treasurer's Report, that the
Society has paid its current expenses, and paid
into the treasury of the parent society several
hundred dollars, besides discharging three thou-
sand dollars of the debts of the Society. The
whole debt of the Society is now two thousand
five hundred dollars.

After reading the Reports, the meeting was
addressed by Rev. Messrs. Clark, Spaulding, Rog-
ers, Scott, Hague, and H. R. Dana, Esq.—*Mer.
Journal.*

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

The Boston, Massachusetts, League, extending the
proceedings at the annual meeting of this So-
ciety, which was held on Tuesday forenoon, at the
Marlboro' Chapel.

From the statements of the Report, it appears
that the increase of prisoners in 12 Penitentiaries
during the past year is 85, being an increase far
less in proportion than the increase of population.
The mortality has been only 1 in 56, showing a
state of health more favorable than in many coun-
try villages in New England. The calculation
includes the deaths in the Philadelphia Peniten-
tiary, where solitary imprisonment is adopted, and
where the deaths were 1 to 18. The number of
lunatics in the prisons is stated at 38, of whom 25
were in the Philadelphia and the New Jersey Peni-
tentiaries, where more prisoners become insane
than in all the prisons in the country established
on the Auburn plan.

Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in
several of the States, and in others a beneficial
change has been wrought. In Massachusetts, the
number of commitments has diminished one half.
In Pennsylvania, the laws have undergone a ma-
terial change—and in the State of New York,
the number of commitments last year, was less
by 10,000 than it was in one 10 years ago. The
number of annual commitments in the United
States are diminished about 30,000 since that pe-
riod.

The whole number of County prisons, is about
420—and the whole number of prisoners annually
75,000, of which 30,000 are in the prisons of New
York, Philadelphia and Boston. With regard to
these prisons, the report asks whether they shall
be schools of vice or reformation, whether they
shall inculcate lessons of virtue or teach habits of
idleness and dissoluteness—whether they shall
support themselves, or be a tax on community?
If the latter alternative should be adopted, it would
make a difference of two millions of dollars—an
important point in political economy as well as in
morals. The report dwells on the value to these
convicts, of moral instruction and regular employ-
ment—as exemplified in the Hartford, (Ct.) coun-
ty jail, which more than supports itself by the la-
bors of the convicts—and which was built in part
by the surplus earning of the convicts of the State
Prison.

Communicated.

Connecticut Temperance Society.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Tem-
perance Society was held in the Centre Church
lecture room, on Wednesday, May 26th. The
meeting was called to order by A. M. Collins,
Chairman of the Executive Committee. Pray-
er was offered by I. N. Sprague. More than fifty
members took their seats from the counties of
Hartford, New Haven, Litchfield, Tolland and
Windham.

The Secretary read a letter from Rev. Jeremiah
Day, D. D., late President of the society, express-
ing his undiminished interest in the cause of Tem-
perance, but, on account of impaired health, and
numerous duties, requesting to be excused from be-
ing again appointed to that office.

Hosea Hinsdale, Vice President, took the chair.
On motion of A. M. Collins, the Constitution of
the Society was taken up for revision, and after a
calm and frank discussion of the principal points,
the following was unanimously adopted as the fu-
ture Constitution of the Society:

ART. 1. This society shall be called the "Con-
necticut Temperance Society," and shall be auxil-
iary to the American Temperance Union.

2. Any person subscribing this constitution, shall

be a member; and all members of auxiliary socie-
ties embracing this constitution, shall be consid-
ered members of this society.

3. The members of this society believing that
THE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS, is, for persons
in health, not only unnecessary but hurtful, and
of immoral tendency—that it is the cause of form-
ing intemperate appetites and habits; and, that
while it is continued the evils of intemperance can
never be prevented—do therefore agree that we
will abstain from the use of such liquors as a bev-
erage, and that we will not allow them to be used
in our own families, nor provide them for the en-
tertainment of our friends, nor for persons in
our employment; and that in all suitable ways,
we will discountenance the use of them in the com-
munity.

4. The officers of this society shall be a Presi-
dent, eight Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Treasur-
er, and four Directors, who shall be chosen annu-
ally and shall discharge the usual duties of those
offices respectively. The Directors, Secretary
and Treasurer shall constitute an Executive Com-
mittee, and shall have a general superintendence
of the concerns of the society; raise funds and
disburse the same in aid of the objects of the so-
ciety as they may think proper; three of whom
shall form a quorum for the transaction of busi-
ness.

5. There shall be an annual meeting of the so-
ciety, in the month of October, at such time and
place as the Executive Committee shall designate
and notify.

6. This constitution may be altered by a vote
of two thirds of the members present at annual
meeting.

The following persons were elected officers of the
society for the year ensuing.

President—Hon. Thomas S. Williams.

Vice Presidents—Chester Bulkley, Samuel Can-
non, Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Hon. Clark Bissell, J.
Boyd, Esq. Hon. Elisha Stearns, Hon. J. Payne,
Richard Rand.

Directors—A. M. Collins, Charles B. Lines, Mel-
vin Copeland, Rev. Leonard Bacon.

Secretary—Charles J. Warren.

Treasurer—Francis Parsons, Esq.

The following persons were appointed delegates
to the National Temperance Convention, to meet
at Saratoga on the last Tuesday of July.

Hartford County—Hon. Thomas S. Williams,
Hon. John T. Norton, Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D.,
Rev. J. S. Eaton, Rev. J. Brewer, A. M. Col-
lins, Esq., M. Copeland, Esq., Col. Solomon Olm-
sted.

New Haven County—Rev. C. A. Goodrich, D.

Middlesex County—Rev. N. Bangs, D. D.

New London County—Hon. John A. Rockwell,

Rev. Joseph Hurlburt, Rev. Joseph Ayre.

Fairfield County—Hon. Clark Bissell.

Litchfield County—J. Boyd, Esq.

Tolland County—G. Kellogg, Esq.

Windham County—Hon. Job Williams, Hon. J.

Payne, Hon. Thomas Backus.

Voted, That the Secretary request the publica-
tion of the doings of this meeting, and the revised
Constitution in all the newspapers of the State.
CHAS. J. WARREN, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AFFECTING NARRATIVE.

For several years I resided in a city of the
South, and while there, received from the Ameri-
can Bible Society, a quantity of Bibles for dis-
tribution. I was in the habit of seeking oppor-
tunities for religious conversation with those who
visited me on business, and repeatedly heard of
whole families who were not only destitute of the
Word of God, but were unable even to read it.—
One case affected me very much.

A man called one morning with his son—a
miserable, sickly boy, about fourteen years old,
for medical advice. The poor boy had suffered
for months under a severe attack of intermittent
fever. Though the disease had been "broken"
by one of the violent remedies so often used in
such cases at the South and West, still he was a
most pitiable object—pale and livid as a corpse,
bloated with the dropsy, and suffering constant
pain from a diseased liver. His mind was almost
as much affected as his body; and his dull, heavy
eyes, and vacant stare, plainly showed that he
was gradually falling into a state of hopeless
idiotcy. I could give the father no hope of af-
fording him bodily relief; but I thought it possi-
ble something might even yet be done for his
spiritual health. I told him it was hardly possi-
ble that his son could recover, and asked,

"Do you think that he is prepared to die?"
"I hope so; he has always been a good child,"
was his reply.

"Do you think he loves God? Does he love
to read the Bible, and hear and talk about his Sav-
iour, and do you think it would be prudent to tell
him I think he must die?"

I suppose he don't know much about them
things; he can't read the Bible, and I should not
like to tell him he must die."

"But, my friend, if you believe he cannot live,
you would be glad to have him prepared to die:
I hope you and his mother will read the Bible to
him, and pray with, and for him; and may be, if
you cannot restore him to health, God may en-
able you to do a great deal better for him—prepare
him for heaven."

"Yes," said he, "I should be glad to have him
prepared to die; but we have no Bible to read to
him."

"O well, sir," said I, "I will supply you.—You
surely are not willing to be without a Bible."

"Why, as to that, I don't think a Bible would
do me much good: I can't read."

"But your wife will read it to you."

"No, she can't read."

"How many children have you? Some of
them can read it, and I will give them a Bible."

"I have five children, but we haven't been
able to give them any learning, and they can't
read."

After some further conversation, I prescribed

for the boy, and they left me. Some two or three weeks after this, I was walking in the graveyard, when a funeral procession entered it from the country, I joined them at the grave; and after the body was committed to the earth, "dust to dust," I noticed that the chief mourner, the same unhappy father, was disposed to linger behind; and after the crowd had dispersed, I entered into conversation with him. He seemed almost heartbroken; and, gazing on three fresh graves before him, he said, "There are three of my poor dear children. I have buried them all within a week. I shall never see them again. I expect to find their little sister dead when I get home, and then I shall have none left but my poor sick boy."

I could only mingle my tears with his; and, without a word, pressed his hand and left him. An application of this affecting narrative is hardly necessary. I trust that every child in the land of Bibles and schools, will feel how greatly he has been favored; and when he thinks of the thousands in our land, and the millions in heathen lands, who have never seen a Bible, nor heard of a Saviour, that he will not only pray for them, but will feel that it is a blessed privilege that he can help to give them the bread of life.—S. S. Visitor.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

NEW HAVEN DEPARTMENT.

REV. T. C. TEASDALE, EDITOR.

The Revival in New Haven.

Having promised some account of the revival of religion in this city, we proceed, at our earliest leisure, to redeem our pledge.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK.

The revival commenced in the early part of the winter, through the instrumentality of a course of lectures on the subject of Revivals, delivered to the people of our charge, and other direct labors of the church to promote an increased interest throughout the city on the subject of salvation. Some twenty-five or thirty souls were hopefully converted during the course of lectures referred to, most of whom were baptized and added to the church. A sense of individual responsibility was urged upon the members of the church, and very pointed appeals were made to the consciences of sinners. Prayer meetings and other religious devotions were multiplied both in the meeting house and in different parts of the city, as occasion seemed to require. These meetings were generally well attended, and individual members of the church began to expect God's revival mercies. The greatest interest, however, seemed to be felt on the Sabbath, when the mass of the church and congregation were together, of one accord, in one place; and many suppressed sighs, and stifled groans, and abundant tears, bespoke the presence of the Master to do us good. Meanwhile other churches around us seemed to evince little or nothing of a revival spirit. And our own efforts to wake up the slumbering community were less effective, in consequence of the time which elapsed between our lectures, and the almost necessary diminution of feeling which the members experienced from the close of one Sabbath's labors till the commencement of those of the next. Could we have had the people together day after day, consecutively, as we had them on the Sabbath, to listen to the discourses, and engage in other active duties in the cause of religion, much more good might reasonably have been anticipated. We found it indeed next to impossible to awaken and perpetuate a general interest in the church and congregation by the simple labors and exercises of the Sabbath. This led us to seek the aid of our much esteemed brother Knapp, who was previously under a partial pledge to come to New Haven, if circumstances seemed to demand his labors. And accordingly he came to our aid on the 22d of Feb. and continued with us just seven weeks.

BROTHER KNAPP'S COMING, AND FIRST RECEPTION.

The arrival of bro. Knapp in our city was looked for with great interest by the mass of devoted Christians of all denominations. He had been successfully laboring with the churches in Hartford for some two months before he came here, and many of our people had either heard him preach occasionally while there, or had learned through their friends what great things the Lord was doing through his instrumentality. Mere nominal professors of religion, and notoriously wicked persons of all ranks, and of both sexes, were industriously engaged in circulating slanderous reports of his sayings, and the manner of conducting his meetings. So that the interest was scarcely less amongst these latter classes to see and hear so strange a being, than it was amongst the pious, devoted part of the community to enjoy the benefits of his faithful instructions. Our spacious house of worship was therefore crowded with people the very first night he preached in our city.

OBVIOUS DISAPPOINTMENT OF MANY.

The opinions of many in the community respecting Bro. K's talents were so exalted, that an angel could scarcely have met their expectations; and when they came to hear him for themselves, they evidently wondered how he could excite and sustain so much interest as he had done in Hartford, and in various other cities in which he had labored. And they were almost ready to conclude, that however he might succeed in other places, he would fail in New Haven. His style and manner of preaching were so entirely unlike anything to which they had been accustomed, that they scarcely believed it possible for him to awaken a general interest in this city. This was the feeling of good, pious people, to a considerable extent; and many of the students in the college were loud in their expressions of disappointment and dislike. Still there were a few of us who knew how to account for this temporary disappointment, and we tried to stay up the hands of God's servant who had come to us, by fervent and untiring prayer. This state of things, however, continued but a very short time, and ere the first week's labors had closed a general interest began to be evinced in the exercises. The number of inquirers began to multiply rapidly, and the impression prevailed quite extensively that a general revival of religion was about to be enjoyed.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK IN YALE COLLEGE.

Quite a large number of the students, both professors of religion and non-professors, attended the exercises in the Baptist church from the commencement of brother Knapp's efforts amongst us. But there was nothing like a general and deep interest in the college, until Thursday the 25th of March—the day of fasting and prayer for colleges throughout the country. By the special request of many of the members of the college church, brother Knapp consented to meet the students that morning at 9 o'clock, in the rhetorical chamber, and address them on the subject of religion. At the time appointed the room was well filled with the students; and two or three of the Professors of the college came in to hear the address. Brother Knapp's remarks were almost exclusively addressed to the pious students, with reference to their duty towards their unconverted classmates and associates in the college, and also with reference to their whole subsequent history, as educated

Christians. The address was well-timed, and being delivered in a very impressive and affectionate manner, it produced a deep and salutary sensation in many minds. A number of the pious students began to feel that they must dedicate themselves anew to God, and labor much more earnestly for the salvation of souls. Some of the impatient present also began to feel that it was high time for them to awake out of sleep, and secure the interests of their deathless spirits. Thus the work commenced in this venerable Institution.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The interest increased day and night for a considerable time in the church and congregation, and the most penitential confessions of sin on the part of professors and others, were voluntarily made. Indeed the work had not progressed far, until all the members with whom we had an opportunity to converse, seemed to feel that God was with us in a marvellous manner. If any had been inclined to stand aloof at first, they were now satisfied that the Holy Spirit accompanied the truth, and blessed the means which were employed. A meeting for prayer and inquiry was held every morning at 10 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the church, and particular attention was paid at this morning meeting to the cases of sin-sick souls. Many, very many found the Saviour precious there while listening to plain, faithful, personal instruction; or while they united with the ministers and other Christian friends, in the most earnest supplications for mercy. It was remarkable to see how the interest was sustained in these morning meetings, day after day, for so long a time. There was preaching every afternoon and evening; and brother Knapp himself remarked that he had rarely, if ever seen, so large a congregation in the afternoon of each day, at any of the meetings which he had attended in the different cities. The house was generally well filled, and on some occasions, we were under the necessity of filling the aisles with seats, to accommodate the anxious crowds that came up to worship. The congregations in nights were uniformly overflowing, except a violent storm, or some other special occurrence interrupted the course of things for a night or two at a time; and not unfrequently when every space in the house was filled, so that they could neither find room to sit nor stand, many hundreds of people were compelled to return to their homes, unable to obtain admission. We never before witnessed so large a congregation, collected for so many nights in succession, to listen to the plain and naked truth of God, as that which thronged our place of worship during the continuance of this meeting of weeks. But it is important to say that it was not mere idle curiosity that brought these vast crowds together night after night and week after week. Many came to inquire the way to Zion with their faces thitherward, and the number of believers was increased daily, as the exercises of the meeting progressed. Not unfrequently about three hundred persons, of all classes, and of all ages, occupied the seats for prayer and conversation at a time, and many others in the congregation seemed, at the same time, to be deeply exercised in their minds on the subject of salvation. The interest of the meetings was greatly enhanced by the solemn declarations of many students from the college, and many intelligent young gentlemen and others from the city, that they would then, by the grace of God, cease to fight against the Majesty of heaven and earth, and consecrate themselves to the service of God during the remnant of their days. These earnest and solemn declarations on the part of those who were convicted

repeated exhortations of young converts, produced great sensation in the ranks of the enemy, and ever and anon the soldiers of the Prince of darkness deserted his army, and immediately enlisted under the banner of the cross. Thus the work went on until religion became the topic of almost universal conversation, and many were so interested in the exercises as to leave their business for many days in succession to attend the meetings, and labor for the salvation of souls.

THE CHARACTER OF THE TEACHING.

The preaching was the very personification of simplicity. Every thing was made plain, and brought down to the capacity of the veriest child. But there was a peculiar unction in the delivery of this plain, and generally familiar truth, which gave it most astonishing power. The speaker succeeded as we have rarely seen any other man, in making the impression, that the things of God and of eternity, about which he discoursed, were *sublime, living realities*;—that sin was *exceedingly sinful*;—that hell would be the *speedy, inevitable, and eternal doom* of the wicked, unless they availed themselves of God's gracious provisions of mercy;—and that there was no time to be lost in securing an interest in the salvation of Jesus. *No new-fangled doctrines* were taught—no *enticing words* of man's wisdom were employed—no *high-sounding technicalities* were used for the purpose of effect. But it is proper to say in this connection that while the preaching was thus plain and simple, adapted to the capacity of the meanest intellect, there was still enough in it to engage the attention and exercise the powers of the most gigantic minds. It is injustice to brother Knapp to say that his gifts are suited only to arouse the lower classes of men. We have heard such intimations from certain *knowing* ones here; but there are before us living witnesses—and very many of them too—of the fallacy of such insinuations. Indeed it has become quite common to hear it said by certain persons, that "Mr. Knapp is admirably calculated for a *certain* class, but that he cannot reach the higher classes, as some others do." But we hesitate not to say that this declaration is not true; for as facts abundantly show, Mr. Knapp, by the Divine blessing, does reach and influence these classes, in a manner never equalled by those who labor merely to tickle their fancy, or pamper their pride. The fact is, Mr. Knapp has the singular faculty of teaching all classes, and so exhibiting their sins to their view, as to do them good. We are prepared to substantiate what we say here, by facts, if they shall be called for.

We might say much more respecting the character of the preaching, but we deem it unnecessary. We cannot, however, refrain from alluding to what are generally termed "Mr. Knapp's eccentricities." He has some eccentricities in the pulpit, it is true; but they are of a very different character from those of most other eccentric preachers; and they are very generally calculated to increase the permanent effect of his preaching. He sometimes *acid* and *did* things in the pulpit which we thought might as well have been omitted; but when we came to hear his own public explanation of the course which he thus sometimes took, we were quite satisfied to let him go on. He said that some hearers came to get wheat, and they would always look for wheat, and reject the chaff and the smut; but there were others who came to get chaff and smut, and they looked for nothing else; and in order to fill up their sack he sometimes threw out a handful of chaff and smut to them, and let them go their way with their much desired commodities.

THE MEANS USED IN PROMOTING THE WORK.

There was nothing new or extraordinary in the measures employed during the meetings. The anxious were uniformly invited to distinguish themselves by taking the seats appropriated to enquirers, or to meet us in the Lecture room below, as the interests of the meeting seemed to

dictate. And when they had formed a determination to seek the Lord with all their heart, and to give up all their sins, they were urged to declare that intention openly in the presence of all the people, and take a bold and decided stand for God. The results of this course with anxious sinners were almost universally happy. It is also proper to state in this connection, that Christians were urged to visit the impenitent, and by faithful and affectionate entreaty, and by fervent and believing prayer, to attempt to win them over to Christ. The converts were also taught that they ought to go to work in the vineyard of their Master, and not stand a single day idle. They were admitted to the ordinance of baptism on the first occasion after giving evidence of conversion to God, except in cases where peculiar circumstances seemed to render it desirable that they should wait for a season. In this respect we felt that it was much more safe to obey the command of our Lord, and imitate the example of primitive Christians, than to conform to mere human policy, or be governed by worldly wisdom. Our views of this matter, however, have been published hitherto somewhat at length in the Secretary, and need not now be repeated.

THE CO-OPERATION OF OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

Much credit is due to many of the members of other churches for the lively interest which they evinced in the meetings, and for the honorable part which they bore in the labors and sacrifices which the occasion involved. We never saw less of a sectarian spirit evinced on any similar occasion, than was apparent in most who were actively engaged in promoting the work of the Lord during these meetings. Sectional differences seemed in a very great measure to be lost sight of, and the great burden of anxiety seemed to be, that souls might be converted and God glorified. Most of the pastors in the city attended the meetings occasionally and took part in the exercises. But none of them attended so regularly, nor seemed so much interested in the services of the occasion as the Rev. Henry G. Ludlow, Pastor of the Church street Church. And it is due to Mr. Ludlow to say, that he evinced throughout the meeting a magnanimity and nobleness of Christian feeling, highly creditable to his head and his heart. We have no doubt but that God has blessed him to the dear people of his charge abundantly, for the course which he took in relation to these efforts for the salvation of sinners in this city.

THREATENED VIOLENCE AND INTERRUPTIONS FROM THE VICIOUS CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY.

The first appearance of interruption was discovered in an attempt to get improper persons into the slips appropriated for inquirers. A man was hired for five dollars to take a seat with the anxious. He was an avowed infidel, and a notorious gambler. He was soon discovered and prayed for on the spot by brother Knapp and myself in a manner calculated to make him feel rather uneasy. His sins were exposed in a most faithful manner, and his situation was far from being a pleasant one. It is presumed he earned his five dollars before he got through with his game. He then sought to stir up "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort," to seek every favorable opportunity to offer Mr. Knapp some sort of insult. No very public manifestation of a spirit of mobocracy was made, however, until brother K. preached on the sin of gambling, and its almost uniform attendant, licentiousness. Such were the descriptions given of these vices, and such the disclosures made with reference to their prevalence in this city, that the whole tribe of blacklegs and libertines were incensed to a degree almost beyond description. They were determined to be compelled to say that a number of Law students evinced by their conduct alarming indications of a want of innocence of the things alleged in the discourse. The disclosures made by brother K., and the spirit which these disclosures occasioned, gave fearful evidence of the existence of practices and abominations in our city, which were truly appalling. Some attempts were made to get up a row in the church after the close of the more public exercises, on one or two occasions; and a large number collected around the door of the church for two or three successive evenings, to intercept brother Knapp as he went to his lodgings. But he was generally accompanied by a sufficient number of our friends to shield him against any attacks which the rabble might feel disposed to make upon his person. On one occasion he was followed by about a thousand people to his lodgings, and they seemed disposed to inflict some violence, but were restrained by a remonstrance which we offered in a very brief address made to the crowd from the steps of the house. Many of these persons (perhaps one half of the whole number) were Mr. Knapp's friends, and would have exposed themselves to personal injury, and perhaps to death, sooner than that he should be seriously molested by such a set of reckless desperadoes. The civil authorities interposed at this point, and several of the rowdies were arrested and fined. And when they saw that they were only disgracing themselves more and more in the eyes of the virtuous portion of the community, and that "the way of transgressors was (literally) hard," they withdrew to their dens, and molested us no more.

One fact has been deemed remarkable, and by special request I give it a place in this communication. During the course of brother Knapp's preaching, he attended to what was regarded as a special interposition of Providence in dispersing a mob at Rochester, when he was holding a protracted meeting in that city some two years before. His statements were denied by infidels and wicked men generally, and they were loud in their declarations that he did not tell the truth in regard to it. One afternoon during the rage of the wicked, brother Knapp received a letter through the Post Office, which threatened to spill his heart's blood, and in every respect was as bad as an infernal heart could have indited. This letter again charged him with base falsehood in regard to the Rochester affair, and ridiculed the idea of a special providence in the case. During the

* The facts in regard to this Rochester case were these. Bro. Knapp had preached on gambling, &c., and had exposed the crimes of certain base followers there, and they swore vengeance against him. Accordingly they put up handbills all around the city one day, requesting all friends of order, to meet in front of the first Baptist Church that evening at precisely 8 o'clock. This call of the rowdies was well understood, and brought to the spot, at the time appointed, several thousand persons. But just at the time they were ready to commence operations, and when the first stone was thrown against the window, while the glass was yet rattling, God sent a tremendous clap of thunder, and shook the very foundations of the earth around them. Another stone was thrown and another still more fearful clap of thunder, and a heavy dash of rain succeeded. The result was, that the mob were absolutely frightened and driven from the ground. What was regarded as peculiar about this matter, was that it was about the 3d or 4th of March when the thunder came. No body had anticipated any such thing as a thunder storm, and no umbrellas were carried to the meeting. And brother Sage, deacon of the First Baptist church in that city, who happened to pass through New Haven about the time of our difficulties, told us himself that the cloud came up in a singular manner, and seemed to overhang that city and the immediate vicinity alone. And in less than ten minutes after the mob was dispersed, the moon, which was then nearly full, shone out brightly, and it was one of the most delightful evenings he almost ever saw.

There appeared to be nothing about the atmosphere which seemed to indicate thunder, until the cloud came up, and the weather was in no wise unusual for that season of the year. It is proper to add, that deacon Sage corroborated Elder Knapp in all his statements, and that the wicked did not know what to say next when they were thus confounded.

preaching that night, a leaden ball was thrown from the gallery at Elder Knapp, which struck one of the lamps, and broke the astral shade, though it was one of the thickest kind. The ball was thrown probably by a spring in the head of a cane, and the guilty wretch was undiscovered. We sat in the dark with brother K. and were equally exposed to danger with himself. But we had scarcely the slightest sensation of fear through the whole of the troublous times. But what we wish to state, is, that when the ball was thrown, and we arose and read the letter alluded to in the presence of all the congregation, a most vivid flash of lightning, and a heavy peal of thunder, shocked with astonishment the whole congregation. No one seemed to look for it. Few, if any, had brought their umbrellas to the church. Several flashes of lightning and most tremendous peals of thunder followed each other in rapid succession; and we took occasion to remark that God could make his thunder bellow, and his lightning's blaze at his pleasure; and that his daring foes before us were in his hands, and might, in the twinkling of an eye, if it should please him, be sent headlong into the pit. The stillness of death pervaded the audience, and a strange solemnity came over the abandoned rebels themselves, who had come in to disturb the exercises. It is also remarkable that at the same time that the ball was thrown, a mob was collecting on the public green, and concerting their plans for an attack either upon the meeting-house during the service, or on Mr. Knapp, at the close of the meeting. But the thunder storm dispersed them in short order, and a general feeling seemed to pervade the minds of the ruffians that the MIGHTY GOD was against them. We had no serious disturbance afterwards. During the whole of this difficultly brother Knapp evinced strong faith in God, and seemed most to fear that Christians might have their attention diverted from the great work of saving souls, by the exercise of sympathy for himself. He cautioned them against this evil; and it was a source of great consolation to find, that amidst all the rage of wicked men and devils, the work went steadily on.

THE ARRIVAL OF MR. KIRK.

There was evinced, in a certain quarter, a good deal of anxiety to get Mr. Kirk here as soon as it was ascertained that Mr. Knapp's labors were about to be abundantly blessed of the Lord; but he did not come until the meetings had been in progress some five or six weeks. Mr. Kirk's coming had a tendency to diminish the number of hearers at our place at the afternoon meetings; but with two or three exceptions, the house was crowded to overflowing in nights, and sometimes many were compelled to go away for want of room. Mr. Kirk is certainly a very evangelical preacher; but it is well known that there can scarcely be two men so dissimilar in their style of preaching than he and Mr. Knapp. We have no disposition to institute injudicious comparisons between any ministers; and much less would we indulge such a course with reference to these two eminent evangelists. But we cannot refrain from expressing our decided conviction that it is not good policy that they should both labor at the same time in small cities. One of them could do more good, in our opinion, than both; unless they should both preach in the same house, and to the same congregations. We entertained this opinion before we witnessed the experiment; and there has been nothing in the experiment itself to change our views of the matter.

CHARACTER OF THE CONVERTS.

The work seemed from the beginning to take hold of the most intelligent minds, and a majority of the whole number converted were above mediocrity in point of intellectual attainments. Many of the students in the college were amongst the first converts in the meeting; and before Mr. Kirk arrived about fifty of these young men were rejoicing in God, whilst others were inquiring what they must do to be saved. A number of clerks in our stores and intelligent mechanics were also among the early converts. But the work was confined to no class in particular. All ages and all classes participated in the blessing. The child of ten, and the man of three score years, bent together before the same shrine of prayer, and rejoiced alike in the same pardoning mercy. The boasting infidel and the more hopeless Universalist, the self-complacent Moralist, and the openly vicious sinner, the man of business, and the man of science, were seen sitting together at the feet of Jesus. It is also worthy of remark that the sexes were just about equally divided as to number, and that this equality was observable in almost every stage of the meeting.

THE NUMBER OF HOPEFUL CONVERSIONS.

On this point we cannot yet speak with precision, as several of the churches have not yet received many whom they expect to unite with them. The whole number of hopeful converts, however, cannot vary much from Six Hundred. Of these rather more than one third have already gone down into the waters of baptism, and put on Christ in that sacred rite. We shall take some pains to ascertain the precise results of the work in all the churches in the city as soon as they are known, and insert them in the Secretary for the gratification of such of our readers as may have a desire to be informed on this point.

CONCLUSION.

We cannot conclude this imperfect sketch of the history of the good work of grace amongst us, without expressing our devout gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, for his distinguishing favors to the beloved people of our charge. We can say in truth and in sincerity, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." We ask an interest in the prayers of the faithful, that those who have recently professed Christ amongst us may endure unto the end, and receive the promised crown.

We are conscious of having omitted much that is interesting in this hasty account of God's work in this city; but we trust enough has been said to give our readers a general idea of the matter; and we expected to do no more than this when we commenced the task.

And now unto the King immortal, invisible, the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and dominion for ever and ever. AMEN.

For the Christian Secretary.

The Impiety prevalent in Christian Countries.

Probably some of the readers of the Secretary, saw a notice in the paper a few months since, of a member of the Legislature of Michigan, from Oakland county, who wished to bring in a resolution refusing a salary to the chaplain, and requesting him to make his prayers an hour before the house convened. Such an anecdote could hardly be believed, had we not others of a similar character. But we would not wish to shock the minds of the pious by their relation, and this communication is more particularly designed to exhibit the indifference or contempt for religion, forgetfulness of God, and a sort of practical atheism, manifested by many, who would not wish to be ranked with infidels. Scientific works, poems, &c., are published, histories and biographies written, recording facts, in which the hand of God is so conspicuous, it would seem none could fail to acknowledge it, and yet no distant allusion is made to the great Mover of all events. Public instruments are issued, official messages delivered, in which there is no recognition of the providence

or even the existence of God. (There have been a few cheering exceptions to these, it is true, and how grateful have they been to the heart of the christian.) Individuals of fair moral character, and such as are called good members of society, will experience prosperous, or adverse changes in business, will be frustrated or succeeded in political struggles—brought to the borders of the grave and again restored to health—rescued from imminent peril, &c., and yet no thanks are offered up in the sanctuary, and when conversing on these topics, they make no allusion to the agency of God, and exhibit no feeling as if they knew "that the Most High ruled in the kingdom of men."—It would seem that such persons had by their own impiety, extinguished that natural light, which the Creator seems to have placed in every heart.—Read Rom. i. 20.

There is a degree of hardened impiety, forgetfulness of a supreme Being, and disregard of his providence, in countries, among those who shut their eyes to the light of the Gospel, we do not find among heathen. See Isaiah, v. 12.

Most, if not all the heathen nations of antiquity, so far as their history has been transmitted to us, considered impiety to the gods as sinful and disgraceful. They also acknowledged the superiority and controlling power of their deities, and that fate, or destiny was supreme over all, and that the mightiest conquerors were subjugated to its fiat. It was also the custom of most ancient nations, particularly the Carthaginians, to form processions, offer sacrifices, and other acts of idol worship to their gods, to propitiate their favor before a battle, and return thanks after a victory. A striking anecdote is related of Augustus Cæsar, emperor of Rome, which is very applicable to the present subject. He was crossing, it is believed, the Gulf of Venice, when a terrible thunder-storm arose, which threatened immediate destruction to the vessel, and a flash of lightning struck his slave dead by his side. The storm, however, abated, and Augustus arrived safely at Rome, and such was his gratitude for this signal deliverance, he immediately erected a temple to Jupiter, the Thunderer.

Those who have ever read the heathen poets, must perceive how constantly their gods are represented, as being ever present, influencing the mind, directing the physical efforts, and deciding all events according to their own wills. These appear to be the prevailing views of the ancient heathen, and are doubtless the relics of that natural light, which has been mentioned before. It was a vestige of a natural religion, mixed up in the character of their gods, with all that was vile, cruel, contradictory, absurd and monstrous, ascribing to their own depraved hearts, and darkened understanding.

Dreadful judgments are denounced against the heathen in the Scripture, and we are also told, "that the wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." Tyre and Sidon were heathen cities of immense wickedness, and yet the compassionate Saviour, who will finally sit as judge, has declared that it shall be more tolerable for these cities at the day of judgment, than for those to whom he was then preaching. This is a terrible reflection to the believer when he looks at some dear unconverted companion, child, parent, relative or friend, but he knows that all is right with God, and though nature struggles, his soul says, "Just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints." "What could have been done more in thy vineyard, that thou hast not done in it?"

But prayer is the believer's privilege; and in view of this subject, may all Christians pray more fervently, and with more faith, that the present glorious revivals in this state, may continue, and extend to every village, and every family, and that our nation may be a holy nation,—"a nation whose God is the Lord—that all our rulers may be men of prayer—men who fear God, and realize their accountability to him. Surely all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, can unite in this prayer, and lose all minor considerations in their ardent desire to see God glorified, Christ honored, and his kingdom advanced. L. B. S.

For the Christian Secretary.

The Almighty Glorified in His Works.

"These, as they change, Almighty Father, these Are but the varied God, the rolling year Is full of thee."—THOMSON.

Wherever we turn our eyes, indubitable proofs are beheld, not merely of the existence of a glorious Creator, or of his omnipotent power; but of his infinite benevolence and love. Every thing in the great economy of nature, so perfectly adapted to our wants, and not provided for our necessities simply, but a vast variety of gifts, that are, so to speak, mere luxuries. We could exist, and exist comfortably without them; but they are created to delight the eye, gladden the heart, and swell the current of our innocent enjoyments. The very breath of the pure summer breeze, as it shakes from its wings the odors of the flowers, seems musically to whisper among the green foliage, of the beneficence of God. Each little bright flower that springs laughing in its path, enlivens and beautifies the earth, beyond what any effort of man can perform. Every time the resplendent arch sheds its lustre on the cloud, it stands a token of God's faithfulness to the erring sons of men. "He is not slack concerning his promises," seems shining in those dewy brilliant tints.

"Thou openest thine hand, they are filled with good," rises melodious in the song of each happy warbler. The roaring ocean thunders forth his praises; and each blue river, and tributary stream murmurs gently of his providence. The foaming glittering cataract, no less than the genial dew, and bright refreshing shower; one with its hoarse and never ceasing voice, and the other by their silent but salutary influence alike declare, "God is love."

The fragrant breath of those blossoms that are now unfolding their fair petals, are rich with promise of still continuing mercy. What is the low hum of the winged insects as they flit from flower to flower, filling the air with their murmurs, but an aspiration of joyful thanksgiving? Do not the morning, with the evening stars, still shining together, and is not the burden of their sublime hymn, Hallelujah to the Lord!

The sounding thunders with its awful peal, is grand with its praises; and in the solitary path of the dark forest, there is almost an audible voice saying "all thy works praise thee!" In the hushed hour of midnight, as the moon sheds its soft light; all nature seems eloquent, and the voice of her song is, that "the heavens declare the glory of

and the firmament showeth his handy work. And now amid all this thanksgiving, all this tribute of praise, and joyous song of honor and glory, is the voice of man to be alone silent? Is he, for whose good, so many of these are uttered, whom every season as it passes, loads with unnumbered benefits, whose mercies are renewed every morning, renewed every evening, and whose every moment, shall he refuse to render that homage, that gratitude, so due the bestower? When all that have breath, are called upon to praise the Lord, when nature, either warm in the effulgence of the noon-day sun, or softened by the mellowed loveliness of evening; at the solemn hour of midnight, or in the fresh beauties of the rising day; always displays the same glorious Author, and ascribes the same tribute of adoration, shall he, who among the whole is the only being endowed with reason, possess a heart insensible to gratitude, and permit no hymn of thanksgiving to ascend from his lips? S. E. L.

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.—The Temperance movement is moving on in the city rapidly, and with most salutary effects. The Washington Temperance Society—the name by which the societies of reformed drunkards are designated—is engaged with extraordinary and successful energy. A meeting was held on Monday evening last in the church at the corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, and was numerously attended. Addresses were made by several reformed drunkards, among whom were Messrs. Parker, McNaughton, Hall and Dunn, which were full of strong sense and pointed and pungent appeal. They spoke from experience. The society, with its auxiliaries, though it has existed but a few weeks already numbers above fifteen hundred members, and is fast increasing. Arrangements are making for a great Temperance procession on the Fourth of July next.—N. Y. Evangelist.

THIRD AMERICAN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—Another National Convention on the subject of Temperance, is to be held at Saratoga Springs on Tuesday, 27th day of July next. The State Temperance Society, at its last anniversary, resolved to appoint all its officers, and thirteen other delegates to the convention, and also requested of all the auxiliaries throughout the States to be fully represented at that meeting, by their best men. The extraordinary interest which has been excited in this subject during the past season, and which now exists more intensely than ever, will render this Convention one of great importance. It will be engaged in discussions and measures of vital importance to the great cause, and should be fully and generally attended.—*Id.*

TETOTATISM.—The following letter was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, a minister of the Church of England at Belfast, Ireland, to Mr. Buckingham who had invited him to subscribe for his work in America.—*Bap. Adv.*

BELFAST, April 6, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR,—If it were a matter of friendship, or even cold civility, I would be happy to have my name on the list of your subscribers, but as I entertain the most confirmed abhorrence of teetotalism, as insulting to God and disgraceful to man; and as the public press attributes to you teetotalism in its worst form, it grieves me much to be compelled to say that I could not, with my present views and feelings, give your work my countenance.

Yours truly, JOHN EDGAR.

UNION.—Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor to the bishop of Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to the bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the subject of Union. The first remark of the Churchman reviewing this letter, is as follows:—*Bap. Advocate.*

"When the bishops of our church are approached as bishops, united in the one Faith of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, they will then, we venture to say, and not before, be most ready to consider overtures of reunion from the adherents of the Pope of Rome."

REVIVAL IN CHESTER, KNOX CO., OHIO.—Bro. Moses Powell writes to the Cross and Journal, "Since our meeting commenced New Year's day, 97 have been received to the church by baptism, and two by letter, and six have been restored; our present number is 205."

AT GREENTOWN, OHIO.—Rev. H. Conner, has recently baptized thirty converts.

WEST ALMOND, N. Y.—About forty have been hopelessly converted at a meeting held in this place, by brethren Raymond and Everett.

COVERT, N. Y.—Bro. Waldam, in the New York Register, writes: "In the month of March we enjoyed the labors of Eld. U. B. Miller, in a season of protracted worship, which was blessed in a glorious revival. Thirty-two have been baptized, and nine more stand as candidates for baptism. It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes."—*Bap. Record.*

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JUNE 11, 1841.

The Conn. Baptist Convention.

This body met to celebrate its Eighteenth Annual Meeting in the meeting-house of the 1st Baptist church in Hartford, on Tuesday the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The President, Dea. Geo. Read, took the chair and called the Convention to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Cookson, of Troy, N. Y. A committee on Credentials were appointed, and the certificates of members were referred to this committee for examination. The Report of this committee cannot be inserted in this week's paper.

Delegates from corresponding bodies, and visiting brethren were invited to sit with the convention. The Report of the Board was read by the Recording Secretary, and adopted. The Treasurer's Report was also read and accepted.

A committee was appointed to specify a place for the next meeting of the Convention.

Some other unimportant business was transacted.

ed, and the convention went into the appointment of officers and managers for the ensuing year.—The President and Vice-President were chosen by ballot, and the remaining officers and managers were elected upon the nomination of a committee appointed for that purpose. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers and managers, viz:

Rev. DWIGHT IVES, President.
Dea. A. DAY, Vice-President.
Rev. W. REID, Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. N. A. REED, Rec. Secretary.
Dea. J. B. GILBERT, Treasurer.
Dea. WATERMAN ROBERTS, Auditor.

WM. BENTLEY,
A. GATES,
G. ROBINS,
J. S. EATON,
D. C. HAYNES,
N. WILDMAN,
I. ATKINS,
H. MILLER,

Trustees.

A committee was appointed on the religious exercises of the evening; and the committee having retired for a short time, reported that the Rev. Dr. Babcock be requested to preach at 8 o'clock in the evening.

At 8 o'clock Dr. Babcock preached an impressive discourse founded on the Gospel by John iv. 31-38. After the close of the sermon some committees were announced by the chair, and the Convention adjourned to meet on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday Morning, 9 o'clock.

The Convention met. Prayer by brother S. Shailer. Committees were appointed on Domestic Missions, Religious Periodicals, Temperance, and American Slavery. The Convention then adjourned to the call of the President in order to give way to the meeting of the Education Society.

THE CONN. BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

This Society met at 9½ o'clock, A. M. The President, Rev. J. H. Linsley, called the Society to order. The Treasurer's Report was read and adopted.

Some committees were appointed, and the Society proceeded to ballot for a President, which resulted in the choice of Rev. J. H. LINSLEY. The nomination of the remaining officers was referred to a committee, upon whose recommendation the following brethren were appointed:

Rev. GURDON ROBINS, Vice Presidents.
Rev. WM. BENTLEY,
D. C. HAYNES, Secretary.
J. W. DIMOCK, Treasurer.

The Education Society adjourned to 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

As the Convention was in session at the time our paper went to press, we are obliged to omit further proceedings till next week.

We have received, through the attention of Rev. H. Wooster, a very interesting Letter from one of our Missionaries, Rev. J. H. Vinton, dated Chittingsville, Dec. 1840, which we are compelled to lay over till next week,—as also several other communications.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Secretary

Is the Doctrine of Endless Punishment taught in the Old Testament?

There are some, who, while they are constrained to admit that there are passages in the New Testament which seem to teach the eternal condemnation of the ungodly, yet deny that this doctrine is contained in the Scriptures of the Old Testament; therefore they appear to consider themselves justified in putting some other interpretation upon all such passages in the New Testament writings, and thus "wrest the Scriptures unto their own destruction."

But although in reference to our existence beyond the grave, and the awards of eternity, the Old Testament affords but a comparatively obscure revelation, when contrasted with the clearer light which shines in the teachings of Christ and his apostles, yet we believe that all the great and most important truths of God's word are taught in the Old Testament. The endless woe of the finally impenitent is a doctrine of most tremendous import, and it might perhaps, be reasonable to suppose that the first intimations of such a truth would not be found in the new dispensation. It is a truth which, while it is incorporated with the instructions of the Saviour, is by no means introduced in his discourses as though it had not before been heard of, neither do those who listened to his teaching appear to have so regarded it. Indeed, our Lord has plainly given us to understand that the final doom of the wicked is revealed in the Old Testament. When the rich man in torment is represented as begging that Lazarus might be sent to warn his brethren against that place of woe, the reply is, "They have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them;" and in connection with this is the declaration, "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead;" thus clearly intimating that the wicked might learn their awful danger from the writings of the Old Testament.

We may remark of the Old Testament as of the New, that the same principles by which we learn from it the endless happiness of the righteous, will also teach us the endless punishment of the wicked. The declarations respecting the future condition of both are placed in such connection and juxtaposition, that if the one be limited, the other must be also.—There can be no reasonable doubt that such passages as the following are designed to teach the final destiny of those to whom they allude. "The hope of the righteous shall be gladness, but the expectation of the wicked shall perish." "Deliver my soul from the wicked... from men of the world, which have their portion in this life..." As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness, I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness." "Upon the wicked shall rain snare, fire and brimstone, and an horrible tempest; this shall be the portion of their cup." "The wicked is driven away in his wickedness, but

the righteous hath hope in his death." If the punishment of the wicked is to be but temporary, or limited in duration, then they too have hope in their death, which is contrary to the plain intimation of these passages, especially the latter. And while the future misery of the ungodly is thus clearly taught,—while it is declared that their "way" and their "hope" shall perish, and that they shall be like the chaff which the wind driveth away, there is not the least allusion to any state of happiness to succeed the condemnation which awaits them.

The seventy-third Psalm affords conclusive evidence that misery is to be the final, remediless doom of the wicked. The Psalmist had become "envious at the foolish, when he saw the prosperity of the wicked," for he had observed that "there are no bands in their death, but their strength is firm; they are not in trouble as other men, neither are they plagued like other men." "When I thought to know this," he says, "it was too painful for me, until I went into the sanctuary of God: then understood I their end, (evidently meaning their final destiny.)" "Surely thou didst set them in slippery places: thou castedst them down into destruction. How are they brought into desolation as in a moment! they are utterly consumed with terrors. As a dream when one awaketh, so, O Lord, when thou awaketh, thou shalt despise their image." He then adds, "Nevertheless, I am continually with thee; thou hast holden me by my right hand. Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory." "But if the wicked, although they should suffer temporary punishment, are afterward to be received to glory, there is no force in all this—the contrast here drawn loses all its significance.

The book of Job (of which it has been remarked, that while it is supposed to be one of the most ancient writings extant, but few portions of the Old Testament declare more explicitly the grand outlines of revealed truth), contains several passages clearly teaching the utter and final overthrow of the wicked, and thus forbidding the idea of their restoration to happiness. "They that plow iniquity and sow wickedness, reap the same; by the blast of God they perish, and by the breath of his nostrils are they consumed." "They are destroyed from morning to evening; they perish forever without any regarding it." "The eyes of the wicked shall fail, and they shall not escape, and their hope shall be as the giving up of the ghost." "The light of the wicked shall be put out." "The wicked is reserved to the day of destruction, they shall be brought forth to the day of wrath." The triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment. Though his excellency mount up to the skies, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish forever like his own dung." These passages certainly teach the utter extinction of hope in the ungodly, and it is well known that the hope of many of the wicked is, that they shall experience but a temporary punishment, and thus be blessed with final happiness. But this, their "hope shall be cut off," and their "trust shall be as a spider's web."

The 24th verse of the 66th chapter of Isaiah is evidently alluded to by our Saviour, and in several instances partly quoted, to express the eternal condemnation of the wicked. "And they shall go forth and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed against me, for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an abhorrence unto all flesh." Daniel xii. 2, is also apparently referred to by our Lord, and may be regarded as perfectly conclusive upon the point in question. "Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt." This must refer to the resurrection and subsequent state of the righteous and the wicked, and most explicitly declares the eternal award of the two classes respectively.

There are perhaps other portions of the Old Testament which imply the doctrine of endless punishment, but those already noticed may be considered as sufficiently establishing the point. Terrible, then, as this truth may be, Jehovah has clearly revealed it, and even with the Scriptures of the Old Testament alone in his hand, the ungodly and the sinner might read his dreadful doom, and learn the full import of that solemn admonition, "Because I have called and ye refused; I have stretched out my hand and no man regarded; yet have ye set at naught all my counsel, and would none of my reproof; I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh. When your fear cometh as a whirlwind; when distress and anguish cometh upon you. Then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer; they shall seek me early, but they shall not find me!" Truly may it be said to be a fearful event, when a man and his hopes die together! E. C.

SELECTED SUMMARY.

CALAMITY AT QUEBEC.—A large mass of the earth and rock composing Cape Diamond, with the wall from the Governor's garden to the base of the Citadel, gave way on the 17th, and was precipitated on the houses in Champlain street, by which eight buildings were destroyed, and it is supposed, between twenty and thirty human beings were crushed to death in the ruins! Twenty-six dead bodies were immediately dug out of the ruins, and six others are missing.

EVENING STARS.—Three of the finest planets of our system are now visible every clear night, namely—Venus, Mars, and Jupiter, says an exchange. Venus, which has been visible in the west, as the glorious evening star, for several months, now sets soon after the sun. Mars, which may be known by his large size, and reddish color, is on the meridian (south) at a quarter past ten. Jupiter, of a large size, and very white in lustre, presents a magnificent appearance in the S. E., between 11 and 12 o'clock, but is not on the meridian until two in the morning.

COMMERCE OF HAVANNA.—The total amount of exports from Havana, during 1840, was \$11,184,828, and of imports, \$14,456,138. The whole amount of commercial revenue was \$5,575,937; of internal taxes, \$1,415,448. The commerce of 1840 exceeded that of 1839 nearly a million and a half. The import of flour was 128,801, of which 79,198 were from Spain, and 31,701 from the United States.

THE AGE OF LECTURES.—Rev. Mr. Winslow, pastor of a Baptist church in England, remarks in a recent letter to the editor of the Protestant Vindicator, that

Theatres are closing, and Lyceums are on the increase. The curtain is falling upon the licentious exhibitions of the stage, and the crowds who thronged and applauded them, are seen clustering around the theological, historical and scientific lectures. With us, as with you in America, courses of lectures are constantly multiplying. In addition to the important course announced by Dr. Bennett opens another on the 12th inst. His subject is, "The Theology of the First Three Centuries." A course of lectures on "The Reality of Spiritual Christianity," is about commencing by Isaac Taylor, Esq., author of "Natural History of Euhemerism." The separate topics embraced in his programme, are "Spiritual Christianity" shown to be "from heaven," by a comparison with the several species of "Natural Religion." "The Truth peculiar to Spiritual Christi-

anity." "The Ethical characteristics of Spiritual Christianity" and "Christianity the hope of the world at the present time." There is no question but these lectures will bear the stamp of the author's powerful mind.

SOUTH AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—A paper was lately read before the Royal Geographical Society in London, by Lord John Russell, containing an itinerary of a journey of Lieut. Caddy and Mr. Watson, from Belize to the celebrated ruins of Palenque, in Guatemala. The account says: "Notwithstanding their grandeur and immense extent, they were not known to travellers until the latter part of the last century, when it required the aid of 100 Indians to cut down the trees by which they were surrounded, so profuse was the vegetation. The remains were evidently of Egyptian-Indian architecture, and in them was seen the true Saracenic arch, which has not hitherto been met with out of the country of the Saracens. The travellers were forty-eight days in the ruins, making sketches, and returned to Belize through a country rich in every variety of natural produce, and with which an extensive and advantageous commerce with Great Britain might be carried on."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We learn from Mr. Hatch, that as Mr. J. Sears was going out of the village of Taunton, about half past ten o'clock on Saturday, to his residence, he was followed by four men, the others' name we did not learn. When he got near the cross road at a place called Hopewell, the four attacked him, knocked him down and threatened to cut his throat if he resisted or made any noise.—He then gave up his wallet containing \$30 or \$40, and the robbers left him. He immediately returned to the village, obtained the assistance of officer Porter and others, who went in pursuit of the villains, and in the course of the night and yesterday, succeeded in arresting them to Taunton jail.—Two of them had been recently pardoned out of the State Prison.—*Boston Atlas.*

MARRIED.

At Middletown, 26th ult., by Rev. Mr. Crane, Mr. Mark Midrum, to Miss Julia Ann Lucas, daughter of Mr. Noah Lucas, all of Middletown.

At New Haven, 31st ult., by Rev. Dr. Crowell, Mr. Minot A. Osborn, senior editor of the New Haven Register, to Mrs. Catherine S. Bassett, daughter of Ezekiel Gilbert, Esq.; Hon. Bennett Bronson, of Waterbury, to Miss Nancy Daggett.

DIED.

At West Hartford, 17th ult., Mr. Phineas Harbut, aged 77.

At Meriden, of apoplexy, Harriet, wife of W. A. Linsley, aged 50.

TO THE REV. M. G. CLARK.—ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

And is she gone? her spirit fled
Ere life's meridian day,
And she mingled with the dead,
To moulder back to clay?
Why is it so—the pure must die,
While beauty sparkles in the eye?
Relentless Death! no babe, nor friend,
Can check thy cruel dart,
Nor prayer, nor tears, nor love defend
Nor sympathizing heart;
Alike the loved, the pure, the gay,
Are by thy power snatched away.
And thou art now a lonely one,
Thy heart's left desolate,
And dark as earth without a sun,
Appears thy present fate;
But hope a brighter sun has given,
The Sun of Righteousness in Heaven.
Companion of my early days,
Friend of my ripening years,
Complain not at Jehovah's ways,
Dry up your falling tears,
For he who gave has called away,
Your Elinore to rest for aye.
Though gentle, mild, and pure that heart,
As pure as mortals are,
And like an angel did impart,
A comfort to your care;
'Tis ever so, she could not stay,
The lowliest sojourner pass away.
Earth of becomes too vile, too base
For souls allied to heaven;
Then He, who saves them by his grace,
And has their sins forgiven,
Calls them from such a world as this,
To reign in everlasting bliss.
Look up and kiss the rod that smites,
And meekly seek his face,
And soon to those immortal heights,
By free and sovereign grace,
Thy spirit, too, shall mount above,
And sing for aye, redeeming love.
And there the loved on earth you'll meet,
Who parted in no time,
And all those kindred spirits greet,
On that delightful shore,
Which soothed you in this vale of tears,
And softened down the grief of years. J. B. G.
Williamette, June, 1841.

Receipts for the week ending June 10.

Martha Deming, 175; Rev. W. Palmer, 200; D. Bidwell, 250; A. T. Cowles, 200; W. A. Crocker, 200; L. S. Platt, 200; H. Weed, 100; D. Gillette, 200; G. M. Hoyt, 200; B. Ambler, 200; L. S. Benedict, 200; Z. Curtis, 200; W. Montgomery, 200; N. Lyon, 200; J. Kellogg, 200; D. P. A. 200; J. Treat, 175; M. T. Richards, 175; Tyler & Kinney, 175; J. Tyler, 175; Rev. N. E. Shailer, 175; Rev. S. Barrows, 175; W. S. Benjamin, 200; P. C. Turner, 200; Rogers & H. 175; 200; Stephen Smith, 200; Rev. I. R. Steward, 6550; Eliza Colton, 100; J. Brown, 175; I. K. Crandall, 175; Rev. T. Wakefield, per hand of Rev. B. Cook, 1000; Reuben Barber, 350; Geo. Baldwin, 200; Ezra Curtis, 200; A. H. Crane, 200; P. Maine, 200; Philip White, 200; C. Carrington, 200; L. Moulthrop, 200; W. Forbes, 200; D. S. Gandy, 200; J. H. Palmer, 200; per hand of Wm. Snow, 175; Rev. Thos. Benedict, 875; Rev. B. G. Goff, 175; E. A. Packer, 175; Eunice Hough, 200; A. Armstrong, 175; W. Chapman, 175; Rev. J. H. Linsley, 200; D. Hotchkiss, 200; C. Packer, 175; H. N. Fish, 175; Eld. E. Denison, 175; S. Fish, 175; D. D. Edgecomb, 175; James Gallup, 175; John Gallup, 175; Wm. Clift, 175; E. Miner, 175; Rev. B. N. Harris, 100; Wm. Bates, 100; H. W. Curtis, 1500; Rev. H. Wooster, 4025; S. Freeman, 175; O. N. Lull, 1269; B. Corbin, 175; J. Chapman, 175; A. Platt, 175; N. Platt, 175; John Avery, 1862; J. Clark, 175; A. Morse, 175; Den. L. Tucker, 375; H. Leonard, 200; Dea. P. Cortin, 175; F. Upham, 175; E. Corbin, 175; Saml. Crawford, 175; D. Barlow, 175; M. Martin, 175; S. S. Gladwin, 175; L. E. Denison, 175; G. W. Bushnell, 175; E. Beckwith, 525; Dea. G. Rogers, 1794; Niron Platt, 111; J. Osgood, 175; T. Woodruff, 175; E. Peck, 175; A. Penfield, 175; J. Belden, 175; L. Belden, 175; W. Winchell, 175; H. Hart, 175; Eld. James Grow, 175; G. Fowler, 150; T. Wildman, 200; C. C. Williams, 200. Rev. G. B. Atwell, 1500; Rev. J. Noye, 175; L. D. Russell, 175.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Thirty dollars from the people of his charge, to contribute to the purchase of the American and Foreign Bible Society. For this, in connection with their offerings in behalf of the same, is earnestly requested. It is expected that several schools in the vicinity will be present.

Willimantic, June 8, 1841. J. B. GUILD.

NOTICE.—The Sabbath School Convention of the Ashford Baptist Association, will meet with the Baptist church in West Woodstock, on Monday, July 5th, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance of the superintendents, and teachers is earnestly requested. It is expected that several schools in the vicinity will be present.

Willimantic, June 8, 1841. J. B. GUILD.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of Ten dollars, from a friend of Missions, per hand of Rev. W. Bentley, five for Burman Missions, and five for Domestic Missions. Also two dollars from the same hand for Miss S. L. one for Domestic, and one for Foreign Missions.

CATLIN & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 pieces Ingrain Carpeting,
20 do. 3 ply do.
15 do. Brussels do. very superior.
300 Tuffed and Brussels Rugs.
The above goods were purchased in large lots with cash which will enable us to sell them at much less prices than those who purchase in small lots. Customers in want of any kind of CARPETING, will find it to their interest to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

CATLIN & Co.

Corner Main and Asylum-streets.

May 28.

A Court of Probate holden at Bristol, within and for the District of Bristol, on the 31 day of June, A. D. 1841.

Present, TRACY PECK, Esq., Judge.
This Court doth direct Avery Atkins, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Theophilus Botsford, late of Bristol, in said district, deceased, represented to be insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear (if they see cause), before the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate office in said district, on the 23 day of June, 1841, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by posting said order of notice on a public sign post in said town of Bristol, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford.

Certified from Record,

TRACY PECK, Judge.

Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber will apprise the public in general and his friends, and up-town people in particular, that he has on hand, over 80 Main st., a very neat and well selected assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which in consequence of reduced expenses, he can afford to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most economical. Come and see.

The subscriber will sell at public auction, a beautiful and splendid assortment of new furniture on the 17th of the present month, at half past 10 o'clock in the morning. All that have cash to pay for furniture, and wish to have it sold them at twenty-five if not fifty per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, will do well to bear this in mind. Call and give the undersigned a bid.

L. DAVIS.

June 4. 2w19

New Question Book.

JUST PUBLISHED by the New England Sunday School Union, the third volume of the New England Sabbath School Question Book. It is on the Acts of the Apostles, and has been prepared with much care. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

The Union respectfully invite the attention of Superintendents and Teachers to their series of Question Books lately published. The two former volumes have been very generally introduced into the schools in the New England States, and to a considerable extent in other States. Thirty-six thousand copies have been sold, and orders for them are daily received. Many commendatory notices of the former volumes have been given.

From the Christian Watchman.

"We believe no book of this kind is better calculated to lead the teacher and his class to a correct, clear, simple and harmonious knowledge of the Bible. When necessary, the simple doctrines have been brought out to the comprehension of the child. The practical application of these doctrines and precepts, must follow from a judicious and faithful use of the book. Hence the happiest results may be expected. We cheerfully recommend the work to the churches, superintendents and teachers of all our Sabbath schools, believing that its introduction will give a new impulse to those who study the Bible, and aid those who instruct. We hope the author will not lay aside his pen till we hear from him again."

From the Zion's Advocate.

"We do not believe there is in existence a book of any thing like the value of this for the class for whom it was prepared. It is a decided improvement on the Question Books of the day. We hope books for higher classes, as well as more upon other parts of the Bible, of this class, will in due time make their appearance. To all our friends who are in want of Books we feel pleased in recommending so good a volume of questions as the one before us."

"I heartily approve the plan and execution of the New England Sabbath School Question Book, and believe that its use will greatly lighten the labor of the teacher, and enhance the profit of the pupil."

The price of each volume is 12 1-2 cents single, \$150 per dozen, \$1200 per hundred.

ALSO

THE INFANT SABBATH SCHOOL CLASS BOOK, containing conversations and hymns adapted to the minds of very young children. By a Teacher. Nos. 1 and 2. Price 60 cents per dozen.

THE LITTLE CHILD'S CATECHISM, designed for the nursery and Infant Sabbath Schools. Price 42 cents per dozen.

The above will be found well adapted to the smaller classes of Sabbath school scholars.

H. WASHBURN, Agent.

Depository, 79 Cornhill.

Boston, May 21. 10w11



NEW, CHEAP, AND VALUABLE PUBLICATION.—FOUR HUNDRED PAGES, Two Fine Papers, Handsomely Bound, PRICE ONLY TWO DOLLARS.—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Bookellers, throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and Splendidly Illustrated Work.

From the Rev. CHARLES G. SOMMERS, A. M., Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

I have carefully examined the elegant copy of the PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, which you sent me; and for which I am pleased to accept my thanks. I regard it as a valuable addition to my library. As a work explanatory of ancient and modern oriental customs, it comprises an extraordinary amount of entertaining, useful, and religious information, which could not, without great labor, be obtained from other sources. It is due to your enterprise, good taste, and great industry and care, as the compiler, to express my opinion, that you look to its general excellence, stands unrivalled by any similar volume ever issued from the press in this country. Its typography is beautiful, the paper and binding are in perfect keeping, and the very low price of two dollars for a book of 400 pages, adorned with 300 superb engravings cannot fail to commend it to general patronage, and must eventually introduce it into every family.

YOURS TRULY,

CHARLES G. SOMMERS.

The above is but one of a hundred of similar recommendations from clergymen of all denominations, literary men, and Public Papers which have been given to the above work. It has gone through six Editions in as many months, and the 7th revised and improved Edition is now published. Agents and subscribers, are now canvassing Connecticut, for supplying those who may desire the work at their own doors.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

122 Nassau St. New York.

New York, May 20 1841.

POETRY.

Pilgrim's Way Song.

BY HANNAH F. GOULD.

I'm bound to the house of my Father;
O draw not my feet from the way,
Nor stop me these wild flowers to gather,
They droop at the flowers that are blooming
In beauty unfading above,
The wings of kind angels perfuming,
Who fly down on errands of love.

Of earth's shallow waters the drinking
Is powerless my thirst to allay;
Their taste is of tears, while we're sinking
Beside them where quicksands betray.
I long for the fount ever living,
That flows by my Father's own door,
With waters so sweet and life-giving,
To drink and to thirst never more.

The gold of this bright happy dwelling,
Is powerless my thirst to allay;
Its treasures all treasures exceeding,
Shine forth and allure me to Him.
The gems of this world I am treading
In dust where as pebbles they lie,
To win the rich pearl that is shedding
Its lustre so pure from on high.

For pains a torn spirit is feeling,
No balm from earth it receives;
I go to the tree that is healing,
To drop in my wounds from its leaves.
A child that is weary with roaming,
Returning in gladness to see
His home, and its parents I'm coming—
My Father, I hasten to thee!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letter from Rome.

We have been kindly furnished, by Rev. Mr. Neale, with a letter received by him from Rev. Baron Stow, dated Rome, March 8, 1841, from which we make the following extracts:—

Our stay of one week in London, and more than three weeks in Paris, contributed very little either to my instruction or my comfort. I found myself nearer the frigid zone than I liked, and, owing to the severity of the cold, whose restrictive effect upon my weakened system occasioned an aggravation of my physical ills, I was unable to see many of the interesting objects which are said to abound in those "centres of civilization,"—the "capitals of the world." Our journey from Paris to Lyons was performed much more easily than we had been taught to expect, for we had heard most alarming accounts of the state of the roads, caused by the sudden melting of deep snows and consequent inundations. From Lyons to Avignon, we descended the Rhone in a steamer which shot down the swollen and rapid current with a most animating velocity. The distance, including the innumerable sinuosities of the river, is said to be 250 miles, and yet we were not more than 12 hours in the passage. When we left Lyons the ground was covered with snow, and the cold was keen and piercing. But within two hours after leaving the quay, we bade adieu to snow except such as appeared on the distant Alpine mountains, and we found the atmosphere gradually softening, and becoming such as I had journeyed four thousand miles to inhale. The scenery on this river was enchanting, and, added to the change in the temperature, had a favorable effect upon mind as well as body. As a reader of ecclesiastical history, you are aware that the valley of the Rhone was in very early ages the scene of christian suffering. Here persecution raged most fiercely, and from these ravines and hill sides the spirits of the slaughtered ascended to their rest and reward.

At Avignon we stopped a few days, partly for repose, and partly that we might see certain objects of historic interest, among which you will expect me to mention the grave of Laura, the Fountain of Vaucluse, the house of Petrarch, the mausoleum of John XXII., Benedict XII., and Innocent VI., as also the once splendid, but now despoiled Palace of the Popes, who, you know in certain troublous times, made this city their residence, and the seat of the Papal See. This palace is now used by the soldiers of Louis Philippe as barracks, and had it a tongue, would probably say,

"To what vile uses I have come at last."

It is a massive structure, and shows that they who made it their home, confided more for protection in strong walls than in the affection of their people. Deep in the interior we saw the apartments devoted to that infernal agent of evil, the "Holy Inquisition." I have read much of the horrors of the system of torture invented by Dominic, but never had a distinct conception of it until I saw these gloomy places, with such of the apparatuses as have survived the havoc of revolutionary frenzy. On the walls of the prison, where is the oven for baking heretics into confession, we saw the sentences, some of them pious and some impious, etched in the hard stucco, by hands which were never afterwards grasped in friendship, and dictated by hearts which were soon to cease either their forgiving or their vengeful beatings.

From Marseilles, where we found the air still more balmy, and the fields and gardens wearing a livery of green, we took passage in a steamer for Naples. Our route was not direct, but quite circuitous, following the curvatures of the Italian coast. At Genoa, we were allowed 24 hours to see the few interesting objects of that beautiful city, the birth place of him "who gave a New World to the kingdoms of Castile and Leon." At Leghorn the captain gave us time to make an excursion to Pisa, and see what we much desired, the Cathedral, the Baptistery, the Campo Santo, and the Leaning Tower. Descriptions I cannot give you in a single sheet. Let me refer you to others who have published the results of their observations in this classic land.

On the morning of the 8th of February, we came to anchor in the bay of Naples. Our purpose had been to proceed to Smyrna, Beyroot, and the Holy Land. But after careful inquiry respecting the state of affairs in Syria, we were convinced that travelling in the interior would be extremely inconvenient, if not hazardous, and so we reluctantly concluded to make Naples the circuit of our tour. For reasons of equal validity, we resolved to make our stay at Naples quite brief, and be off to some place where both the

physical and the moral might be less disagreeable. The climate was most delightful, but to enjoy an unpolluted atmosphere we were compelled to pass beyond the municipal barrier. Had the Neapolitans lived in the days of Moses, whether with hofs divided or otherwise, they would surely have been classed with the unclean, and forbidden, not only to be eaten, but even to be touched or approached. I had heard much of the *lazzaroni*—the ragged ones, but had no conception of their number and odiousness, until I saw them by tens of thousands. Squalid, idle, vicious, they occupy a low place in the scale of humanity. After giving two days to the Royal Museum, or as it is called the "Studi Pubblici," in which is a wonderful collection of objects to interest the antiquarian and the man of taste, we devoted the principal part of our time to places in the environs. Our excursions day after day, were fatiguing, but amply repaid us in soft sunshine, delicious atmosphere, beautiful scenery, and classical associations. The time spent on Vesuvius, in Herculaneum and Pompeii, and in the region around the gulf of Pozzuoli, will long be remembered as the most interesting and, perhaps, most profitable of our tour. When I first read, more than twenty years ago, the sixth book of the *Aeneid*, I little expected, however much I desired, to visit the places where are laid the scenes of that extraordinary production. But on the 18th of February I was permitted to stand on Cape Misenum, wander through the Elysian Fields, walk on the shore of lake Avernus, descend into the grotto of the Oracular Cumaean Sybil, and dip my feet in the fabled Styx, where I found, not old Charon with his "sutilis cymba," ready to ferry me over, but in his place a bandit-looking Italian, who might have sat for Virgil's picture of the old "portitor," and whose brawny shoulders were offered for the dignified service, first for a piastre, then for a ducat, then for five carlini, and finally, Neapolitan-like, for "what you please, Signor." The place that awakened the most agreeable associations was the harbor of Pozzuoli, anciently Puteoli, where Paul landed when on his way to "Caesar's judgment-seat." Acts xxviii. 14.

In two days more we were in Rome, a city far more cleanly and quiet than Naples, and, to a reader of ancient history, invested with a more exciting interest. We arrived in the midst of the carnival, a ridiculous festival which has come down from a remote age, and is annually observed with a zest and spirit worthy of a more dignified service. It is said to be not only allowed, but encouraged by the Ecclesiastical Functionaries for the very laudable purpose of convincing the people, by experience, of the folly and emptiness of worldly pleasures, and thus preparing them for the sobrieties of Lent, which immediately succeeds. This is papal philosophy,—to unbridle the multitude, and let them play the fool for eight days, that so they may be better Christians for the next forty!

We have visited palaces, churches, villas, gardens, galleries, and studios; but a large proportion of our time has been devoted to antiquities which speak of by-gone ages and perished generations. What shall I say of the seven hills, especially of the Palatine and the Capitoline?—What of the Forum Romanum, with its Via Sacra, its triumphal arches, and its remnants of temples? What of the palace of the Caesars, the baths of Caracalla, of Titus, of Diocletian? What of the magnificent Colosseum, especially as seen by moonlight? What of the Mamertine and the Tullian prisons, of the Tarpeian Rock, of the tomb of the Scipios, of the mausoleum of the emperor Augustus; of the heavy sepulchral structures of Caius Cestius and Cecilia Metella? What of the Via Appia, the Catacombs, the circus Maximus, the circus of Romulus, the fountain of Egeria, the aqueducts of Claudius and Nero, the Cloaca Maxima of Tarquin, the Forums of Pallas, Nerva and Trajan? What of the Obelisks, the Fountains, and the Pantheon with its matchless portico? What of St. Peter's, the Grand Vatican Temple? As I have passed about among these soul-stirring scenes, I have felt strange kindlings within which cannot soon expire. Poetical I cannot call them; but they have created a warmth which I am sure the snows of the Alps can never chill.

Aside from the benefit which my health is receiving from this tour, I find an additional result to which I attach some value. When quite young I was fond of ancient history and biography, and with omnivorous appetite, devoured every thing of the kind that I could command. The contents of hundreds of columns were thus stored away, I knew not then for what purpose; and as I have had little occasion for such materials, they have remained undisturbed, and been overlaid by others more intimately connected with my profession. Now, as I pass over the scenes of those historical details, I find my memory enlivened, so that I am living over my early days, and re-perusing the duodecimos and octavos whose mere titles, three months ago, I could hardly have repeated. By the simple law of suggestion, my knowledge of events, dates, persons is revived, and I find myself the possessor of facts of which I was not aware. If impressions made so many years ago, have remained uneffaced, how much longer will they continue, now that they have been exhumed, and retouched, and deepened in tablets more enduring than marble? Immortality of thought! What importance does it give to mind—to probation—to eternity!

In a few days we expect to leave for Florence. Having relinquished our purpose of visiting the Levant, our faces are now set towards home, and right glad are we to reduce the distance that separates us from New England.

"The loveliest land on the face of the earth." I rejoice to hear that the state of religion in your congregation is very interesting. What sweeter pleasure than to be permitted to lead inquiring sinners to the Saviour? My own pleasures in this far-off land I would gladly exchange for yours.—*Christian Watchman*.

VERMONT BUTTER.—The County of Caledonia, in Vermont, has long been celebrated for its dairies, and its butter and cheese frequently carries off prizes from places where the competition is open to the whole Union. Caledonia, as the name imports, was chiefly settled by the Scotch, and the thrift of the country is strongly observable in that agricultural district. The editor of the *Farmer's Visitor* spent a few days in that county not long since, and has given some interesting notes of his visit, connected with the agriculture of the

place. In the best dairies, those from which the butter that took the highest agricultural premiums of the Massachusetts Society came, the milk is allowed to stand 48 hours before the cream is taken from it. It is churned in the old wooden hand churn, worked in cold water, which is repeatedly drained off until the milk entirely disappears, and the less the butter is worked, the better it is deemed.

Working, in the manner commonly practiced to free from the milk, is condemned in these dairies as injurious to the quality of the butter, leaving it tough or stinky, and causing it to adhere to the knife. In the dairy of W. Bachop, who has obtained five premiums at Boston for Butter; two of \$100 each, and three of \$50 each; the milk in warm weather stands 30 hours, and in cold 48 hours. In the hot season, in this dairy, 6 lbs. of salt and in cold weather, 5 lbs. are allowed to 100 lbs. of butter. The butter in these dairies, when made is packed in firkins which hold from 30 to 50 pounds.

It is packed so to be very solid, and the surface of the butter is covered with a thin white cloth over which fine salt is spread. Some cover the surface with a pure brine and clean cloth.—Caledonian butter always commands a high price in market; and that from the premium dairies ranges from 23 to 30 cents per pound. The summer yield from a cow varies from 100 to 120 lbs. each, so that the whole dairy business, even at such a distance from market, is profitable, as is shown by the fact that nearly all the principal families engaged in it at any time, have from small beginnings, risen to opulence.

The agricultural products of Caledonia, independent of the dairy, are described as ample; and from every part of the country proofs are accumulating of the excellence of the crops, and the rich reward which has awaited on the labors of the husbandman.—*Boston Cultivator*.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

—So has knowledge almost always been cultivated and genius matured—that is to say, amidst difficulties. Where did Franklin first cultivate the knowledge that at length bore him to the height of fame? In a printing office. Where did Bowditch study the mathematics? In early life on shipboard, and even after in hours snatched from the cares of a busy life. How did Ferguson begin to study astronomy? Tending sheep in Scotland—lying on his back upon the bare earth, and gazing upon the heavens—mapping out the constellations by means of a simple string stretched from hand to hand, with bands upon it; which, sliding back and forth, enabled him to ascertain the distance of the stars. Where did young Faraday commence his studies? Still young, and yet successful in London, to Davy! He began his chemical studies a poor boy, in an apothecary's shop. Sir Richard Arkwright, who was knighted for the improvements he introduced into cotton spinning, and whose beautiful seat upon the Wye is one of the fairest in England, was a barber till he was thirty years old. And at this moment, there is a man in New England who has read fifty languages, who was apprenticed—who has always worked—who still works—as a blacksmith!

Theological Libraries.

Important to Clergymen and Theological Students.

NO Theological Library can be considered as complete while destitute of the works of such men as Howe, Burrows, Bates, Sherlock, Charnock, Taylor, &c., &c.—Yet a complete collection of their works, (owing to their scarcity, and the high price demanded for them,) is rarely to be found in the Libraries of the Clergy, or even in those of our Theological Institutions. The same destitution existing in Great Britain, induced the Rev. A. J. Valpy, Editor of the *Greek Septuagint*, The Family Classical Library, &c., in connection with the Rev. T. S. Hughes, D.D., examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough, &c., &c., to commence a publication, in an abridged form, of the writings of the Old Divines. The object of abridgement was to reduce the bulk and price of these works so as to place them within the reach of every minister and theological student, and at the same time preserve their marrow and fatness.

"The mode pursued" (we quote one from numerous commendatory notices of the work by ministers and the religious press in England) "is to present the skeleton of the discourse only, retaining the order, the arguments, and as it were, the key notes of the original. The abridgement reads continuously and preserves the effect of a whole."—*Spectator*.

The above very valuable work the subscriber proposes to republish in this country, should sufficient encouragement be given.

CONDITIONS, &c.

1. The work will be issued under the title of the *Reprint of the Old Divines*, as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.
2. It will be printed on good paper, with type and page similar to the North American and Christian Review.
3. It will be issued quarterly, each number to contain at least 132 pages.
4. At the close of the writings of each Divine, an Index containing a list of the texts and subjects will be furnished.
5. The Reprint, for the purpose of placing it within the reach of every clergyman and theological student, will be put as follows: \$2 per annum, single copy, to ministers, and two copies for \$3, to beneficiaries of Education Societies, and indigent students.

N. B. Students, as above, in any theological institution, shall receive 7 copies for \$10, and an additional copy to the person acting as agent.

As an impression has been made that the Reprint was designed to be a republication of the entire works of the Old Divines, without abridgement, Editors connected with the religious press, by giving the above a few insertions would confer a favor upon the subscriber and the public. Those who will do this and forward a single copy of their paper containing the Prospectus, shall receive the work for one year, or \$2, the amount of the subscription.

* * * All communications must be directed, franked or postage paid, to B. BRIERLY, North Springfield, Vt. Write a line like the following and any post Master will frank it.

By request of (here insert your own name) I forward you his name as a subscriber to the "Reprint of the Old Divines." You will direct his copy to (here give your post office address.) Let the Post Master sign and frank it.

B. BRIERLY.

North Springfield, Vt., April 19, 1841.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the District of Suffield, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1841.

Present, LUTHER LOOMIS, Esq. Judge.

On motion of the Administrator on the estate of *Almon Remington*, late of Suffield, within said district, deceased. This Court doth appoint the 23d day of March instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m. at the Probate Office in said district, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration Account on said estate.—And doth direct said administrator to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by posting said order of notice of a public signpost in said town of Suffield nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford.

Certified from Record.
LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge.

At a Court of Probate holden at Berlin, within and for the district of Berlin, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1841.—Present, JAMES WATSON, Esq. Judge.

On motion of Sylvester Elton, Executor on the estate of Nathaniel Cole, late of Berlin, within said district, deceased.—This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the subscriber.—And direct that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign-post in said town of Berlin, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record,
E. A. PARKER, Clerk.

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Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand of Messrs. ROBINS & WINSHIP, near the Stone Bridge, under the Arch Sign, would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are now prepared to execute any orders in their line with faithfulness and despatch, and that they have now on hand a good assortment of CHAIRS and CABINET FURNITURE, made in the best manner, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

The public are invited to call at the Warehouse of the subscribers before purchasing elsewhere.

WRIGHT & HILLS.

March 1, 1841.

Sabbath School Books.

The subscribers have just received the "Converted Soldier," or memoir of Josiah McWhinnie, prepared by the New England Sabbath School Union—a very interesting work.

Hague's Guide to Scripture Conversation.

New England Sabbath School Question Books, vols. 1st and 2d.

Lincoln's Sabbath School Class book.

Ripley's Notes on the Gospel's, with a good supply of books for Sabbath School Libraries, at the lowest prices.

ROBINS & FOLGER.

Among this collection are many rare and valuable works.

GROCERY AND FRUIT STORE.

No. 102 Main-street.

JAMES E. DOOLITTLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York with a choice assortment of articles to which he invites attention, and which he will sell at the lowest possible prices. He would particularly commend to notice a few very fine Boxes of French Prunes, and Figs, in first rate condition.

J. E. D. makes it a point of conscience, to keep none but the prime goods, and as he always buys for Cash, he defies any one to undersell him.

N. B. Fresh Butter from the best dairies, daily, and fresh Yeast, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

May 21.

At a Court of Probate holden at Bristol, within and for the district of Bristol, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1841.

Present, TRACY PECK, Esq. Judge.

On motion of Castle Prince, and Marcus Prince, Executors of the last will and testament of Truman Prince, late of Bristol, within said district, deceased. This Court doth appoint the 14 day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Probate Office in said district for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration Account on said estate.—And doth direct said Executors to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford.

Certified from Record,
TRACY PECK, Judge.

New Publications.

BY the New England Sunday School Union. Lessons of Profit and Stories of Truth. Peep from my Window, or Scenes in the Street. Happy Emplacements or Trying to be Useful. The Stolen Apple, a story of Truth. Contentment. Stories on Temperance. All the above named books are written in an easy and happy style, and will be found to be a valuable accession to the Sabbath School Library.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY, or Narrative of Recent Successive deaths in a Minister's Family.

This narrative is from the pen of a Scotch Clergyman, who was himself the subject of the bereavements here described. Out of a family of seven children, four sickened and died in the short space of six weeks. The most of these loved ones gave pleasing evidence of piety. The book will be found interesting to all classes. It has been very highly recommended as an admirable manual for the afflicted, especially to those parents who have been called to bury their children.

THE CONVERTED SOLDIER, or memoirs of Josiah McWhinnie. The subject of these memoirs was at the time of his death a member of the New Testament Institution. At the age of 15 years, he enlisted as a soldier in the British army, and was engaged in the service for several years, during which time he experienced religion. The bounding grace of God as displayed in his conversion, and the events of Divine Providence, by which he was led to abandon the life of the soldier, and turn his attention to the work of the Gospel ministry, and an uncommon consecration to the service of Christ, renders this book one of unusual interest and merit.

It is embellished by a striking likeness of Mr. McWhinnie.

Several new volumes in press which will shortly be published.

Repository, 79 Cornhill, H. S. WARBURN, Agent.

April 30.

The above valuable works are for sale in this city by Messrs. Robins and Folger.

A. F. HASTINGS is now prepared to exhibit the

cheapest stock of new and fashionable GOODS he has ever been able to offer.

In Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, he can offer the best styles and fabric at 25 per cent. reduction from old prices.

Large assortment of goods designed for gentlemen's and boys' spring and summer wear, consisting of Worsted Linen and Cotton fabric.

Silk goods in great variety; some good plain black, dark and light colors at 50 cents. Also, Plaids, Stripes, &c.

Prints and Lawns as handsome and cheap as any in the city—probably more so.

Mouselin de Laines and Challis, a splendid assortment.—Shawls in real and imitation Brocha, at two-thirds the regular prices; fancy Hdks; ladies and gentlemen's Cravats; Scarfs.

Assortment Irish Linens, prices from 2s. to 8s. 3d.; Russia Sheetings, &c.

Linen Cambric Hdks. from 1s. to \$1.

Very good blue black and colored ribbed Hose, at 25 cents the pair.

Gentlemen's, ladies and children's super Cotton Gloves at 12 1-2 cents per pair.

Drab, pink, blue and white Bonnet Lawns.

A few splendid Bonnet Ribbons, that the ladies say are very cheap.

Umbrellas, Parasols, Sun Shades, &c.

Purchasers in search of bargains will find it for their interest to call at

219 Main-street.

April 9.

New Millinery and Fancy Goods.

MISS C. PETTIBONE & Co. have just received a large assortment of extra fine Florence, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Paris made shawl Hats, of entire new patterns, also, a large and beautiful assortment of rich embroidered Chintz, and plaid Ribbon's of a new style, French Flowers, and French Lawns for summer Hats, and a variety of colours of chintz, plaid and plain silks, &c., all of which they will sell wholesale or retail at the lowest prices, at 235 Main-street.

Leghorn and Tuscan Hats, fitted and cleaned in the nearest manner, after the most fashionable patterns.

April 9th, 1841.

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FASHIONABLE MILLINERY STORE.

No. 230 Main Street, Hartford.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of rich and fashionable

MILLINERY GOODS,

of every description, usually found in such an establishment, most where they will be sold at very low prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Goods will be made up to order in the most fashionable style and satisfactory manner.

Also, here can be found at all times, a large assortment of Florence, Tuscan, and Leghorn HATS, at extremely low prices. A great variety of Spring and Summer Hats, and Ladies' Dress Caps, will be kept constantly on hand; together with a great variety of Fancy Goods, Shawls, Horn, and Ivory Combs, French hair work, Willow, Tinsel and Work Baskets, &c. The latest fashions regularly received.

The subscriber has engaged twelve first rate milliners and dress makers, who have had long experience in the business in this city, and he can confidently say that all work left at his store will be done in a satisfactory manner, or no pay will be exacted. Special pains will be taken in altering over.

Bleaching and pressing Tuscan and Leghorn Hats by experienced workmen.

Hartford, April 2, 1841.

AARON CLAPP.

Notice.

THE subscribers having given up the Retail Dry Goods business in this city, have rented the store formerly occupied by them for the same business, to Messrs. Smith and Williams, and can most cheerfully recommend them to their former customers, together with all those wishing to purchase Dry Goods, believing that they will be able to sell on as favorable terms as any other house in this city.

BARROWS, HASTINGS & CO.

March 1, 1841.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—BARROWS, HASTINGS & CO.

have removed from 263 Main st. to No. 2, West Street, where they are now prepared to transact the Wholesale Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Business, on the most reasonable terms. Our stock is new and desirable, and we therefore invite those wishing to purchase Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at Wholesale, to give us an early call, and examine our stock, which is not surpassed by any in this city.

March 1, 1841.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated for the purpose of securing against loss, damage by Fire only.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner. Offer to take risks on terms as favorable as others make.

The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The office of the company is in the new Etna Building, next to Treat's Exchange Coffee House, East street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given to the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,

Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Spencer, James Thomas, Samuel Belden, Elisha Peck, Daniel Burgess, Samuel Tudor, Henry Kilbourn, Ward Woodbridge, Griffin Steadman, Joseph Morgan, Joseph Church, Henry Kilbourn, Horatio Allen, Joseph Morgan, Ebenezer Seeley, Elisha Dodd, Jesse Savage, Joseph Pratt, S. H. Huntington, H. Huntington, Jr., Albert Day, Job Allyn, E. D. Morgan, John P. Brace, James Goodwin, Jr., John K. Brace, THOMAS K. BRACE, Pres.

SIMON L. LOOMIS, Sec'y.

The Etna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square, between the State House and Exchange Banks.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than twenty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to win the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where the Company has no Agents, may apply through the post office, directly to the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:

Eliphalet Terry, Job Allyn, Junius S. Morgan, S. H. Huntington, Jr., Ezra White, Jr., H. Huntington, Jr., Albert Day, ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

PROTECTION